THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, and is now opening at the Commission Store of
DAVID LOGAN, & Co.
A quantity of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, RIBBONS, &c. &c. which, in addition to those on hand, renders his assortment complete, consisting of the following articles:—*Knives and Forks; pocket, pen, shoe, and butcher Knives; Scissors; Razors; do. Cases and Strops; Hones; Spectacles; Padlocks; Awl Blades; Buttons; brass Cocks; iron and steel Knittinghins; shaving Brushes & Boxes; watch Keys, Seals and Chains: Bonnet Wire; Curry Combs: Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Gimblets; Iron and Brass Jews Harps; Thimbles; Needles; Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Cork Screws; Fish Hooks; Playing Cards; Tooth Brushes; Lead Pencils: Pewter, metal and Iron tinned Spoons; a variety of Combs; a well chosen assortmen of Ribbons and Galloons; Violins and strings; Pocket Inkstands and Morocco Pocket Books; Cloths, shoe and hair Brushes; Shot Belts; Epaulets and Silver Cords; Suspenders;* THREAD LACE; *Pistols; flat and half round Files; and* 20,000 *gun flints.*

The above goods will be sold by *wholesale only*, for cash, or approved negotiable paper, at such prices as will make it an object to the merchants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Should any person be disposed to purchase the entire stock, the terms will be made reasonable.

CHARLES L. VOLTZ.
N. B. LEAD taken in payment.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1813. 8tq.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,
PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
Have in the press a new periodical publication, entitled
"THE WESTERN GLEANER,
OR
REPOSIORY FOR ARTS, SCIENCES AND LITERATURE."

CONTENTS OF No. I.

Prospectus.
On Bleaching.
Fragments of a History of Agriculture, Gardening, and Table Luxuries.
Aphorisms of Political Economy.
Letter written from the Baths of St. George in the south of France.
Review of H. M. Brackenridge's "Views of Louisiana."
Miscellanies—Poetry—Literary Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

The GLEANER *will appear in numbers of 64 pages octavo each, and be published once a month. The first number in December, 1813.*

The subscription Four Dollars per annum, payable on the first day of May, for each year.

No subscription will be taken for less than a year.

A liberal discount allowed to gentlemen who undertake to aid us in the publication of the Western Gleaner.

Pittsburgh, November 1813.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION, OF THE "*Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania.*"

WE, Whose names are hereto subscribed, do agree to form an association under the title of the "*Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania*," to be conducted in conformity, with the following rules:

ARTICLE I.

THE capital stock of said bank shall consist of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into five thousand shares of fifty dollars each; which shall be paid in gold, or silver coin or in bank notes equivalent thereto, in the following manner: Five per cent. on each share, shall be paid at the time of subscribing, and five per cent. every succeeding 30 days, until thirty per cent. on the capital stock, subscribed for shall have been paid. The residue of said shares, shall be paid at such time, and in such manner as the president and directors shall order. Provided, that not more than 10 per cent. shall be demanded within any period of ninety days, and of which one month's notice shall be given in the newspapers printed in Greensburgh, and provided also, that the president and directors shall have power at any time hereafter, and they are hereby authorised to extend the capital stock of said bank to any amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, which may be disposed of by subscription or otherwise, as they shall think proper; so that the purchasers thereof shall become members of this institution.

ARTICLE II.

The president & directors of said bank, shall at all times have power to loan money on personal or real security; to issue notes and bills for the payment of money which may be due by the said bank; to receive on deposit any sums of money; to discount notes or bills which shall on the face thereof be negotiable at the office of said bank. Provided, that the joint funds of the association, and none other, shall be liable or pledged for any such debts due by the bank; and that all such notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, shall be signed by the president, and attested or countersigned by the cashier, and not otherwise. And provided also, that the whole amount of the debts due by the bank, at any one time, shall not exceed double the amount of the capital stock of the bank, exclusive of the money which may be in the hands of the clerk for the use of the bank, and if the debts of the bank should exceed the above sum, the president, directors and cashier, for the time being, shall be responsible for the same.

ARTICLE III.

The business of said bank shall be conducted by a president and fourteen directors; who shall have power to choose a cashier, and such other officers and servants as they may deem necessary, and to purchase, erect, or rent a suitable building for the bank in the borough of Greensburgh.

ARTICLE IV.

The stockholders of said bank shall meet on the second Tuesday in April next, and on the same day in each succeeding year, either personally, or by proxy, at the banking-house, and then and there elect by ballot fifteen directors, for the said bank, who shall be stockholders; and the said directors shall at their first meeting, to be held on the Thursday next following, elect one of their number as president for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE V.

The stockholders of said bank shall be entitled to vote in the following ratio of shares: For one share, one vote; for every two shares above one, and not exceeding ten, one vote: for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding twenty, one vote; for every six shares above twenty, and not exceeding fifty, one vote; and for every ten shares above fifty, one vote: And every such election shall be held by two respectable stockholders, who shall be appointed by the board of directors, for the time being, and who shall be sworn to superintend said election with impartiality; and of which election the president shall give at least three weeks publick notice in the newspapers above named.

ARTICLE VI.

Not less than eight directors, the president being one, shall be a quorum for transacting business; but in case of the absence of the president, the directors present, shall appoint one of their number to act as president for the time being. And in case of the death, resignation or removal, of the president, or of a director, the directors shall of their own number appoint a president, or from among the stockholders appoint a director, as the case may be, who shall respectively act during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor had been chosen.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the president and directors, at the end of six months after the bank shall have commenced its operation, and at the end of every subsequent half year, to declare a dividend of the nett profits of the institution, to be paid to the stockholders in due proportion.

ARTICLE VIII.

The president and directors shall have power to order compensation to be paid out of the proceeds of the funds of the company, to the president, cashier, and other officers and servants, and to order payment of all other necessary expences, and to make, alter or annul such bye-laws and regulations for the government of the institution, and of their officers, as shall be right, to demand and receive security from their officers and servants, for the faithful performance of their duties; and generally, to employ the stock and funds of the institution, and do any and every act necessary to carry said bank into effect.

ARTICLE IX.

If any stockholder shall neglect or refuse payment of the instalments which may become due by him, he shall not be entitled to vote for any officer of the institution, nor receive any dividend on the shares in which deficiency shall happen.

ARTICLE X.

The president and directors shall have power to call, at any time, a general meeting of the stockholders, on and business of importance, on giving three weeks public notice as above directed.

ARTICLE XI.

The shares of the capital stock may at any time be transferred, on the books of the company only, in such manner as the president and directors may order.

ARTICLE XII.

For the better management of the immediate concerns of the bank, the following named persons are hereby appointed and agreed to as directors, to continue in office until the second Tuesday in April next, and until they, or successors to them, shall have been duly elected; and they shall, as soon as convenient, choose one of their number as president.

DIRECTORS.

John B. Alexander,	*William Jack,*
Thos. M'Guire,	*J. Postlethwaite,*
Mich'l. P. Cassilly,	*Jeremiah Murray,*
Wm. S. Graham,	*Arthur Carr,*
Nicholas Day,	*Simon Drum, jun.*
John Reed,	*John Lobinger, and*
Richard Coulter,	*Jacob Kerns.*
Gen. D. Merchand,	

ARTICLE XIII.

Two thirds of the stockholders who shall own at least three-fourths of the stock in said bank, on three months notice having been given, as aforesaid, by the president, may alter, repeal, or add to, any of these fundamental articles (except the 14th) but no change shall be made in any other way.

ARTICLE XIV.

This association shall continue until the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-four; but the proprietors of the capital stock, on three months notice for that purpose having been given as above directed, may dissolve the same at an earlier period. And on such dissolution, the president and directors, shall take effectual measures for closing the concerns of the institution, and dividing the stock and profits among the stockholders in due proportion.

Resolved, That the president and directors aforesaid, shall have authority to solicit a charter for said bank, from the Legislature, at their next or any other session, on such terms as they shall deem advantageous.

In Witness Whereof we have hereto subscribed our names and firms.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held on the 19th Nov. 813, *John B. Alexander, Esq.* was unanimously elected president.

The president and directors resolved, that books of subscription for the capital stock of the bank be opened on the *second Monday in December next*, at the following places, and under the direction of the following Commissioners:

In *Greensburgh*, at the house of Simon Drum, sen.—Simon Drum jun. Samuel Jack, Saml. Guthrie, Esq. Robert Williams and Michl. P. Cassilly, commissioners.

In *New Alexandria*, at the house of Samuel M. Reed—Nicholas Day, Esq. John Kirkpatrick, Esq. Saml. M. Reed & Robt. Rainy, commissioners.

In *Mountpleasant*, at the house of T. Bigham—Clements Burleigh, John Lobinger and Jacob Tinstman, Esqrs. commissioners.

In *Youngstown*, at the house of Wm. Lehmer—Alex. Johnston, Esq. Jos. Baldridge, Esq. and Wm. Lehmer, commissioners.

In *Laughlinstown*, at the house of John Taylor—John Ramsey, Thos. Pollock, Esq. and Capt. John Hill, commissioners.

In *Robbstown*, at the house of John Gamble—John Daily, Captain Joseph Markle and James B. Oliver, commissioners.

At *Dunbar's Tavern*, Jeremiah Murray, Esquire, James Hutchinson, sen. and Samuel Dunbar, Esq. commissioners.

At *Stewart's Tavern*, Wm. Fullerton, Andrew Byerly and Wm. Parks, Esqrs. commissioners.

In *Littanning*, at the house of Nathl. Stewart—Thos. Hamilton, Esq. Robert Robinson, jun. and Saml. Houston, commissioners.

In *Indiana*, at the house of Henry Shryock—Jas. M. Kelly, John Denniston, Jno. Jamison and James M'Knight, Esqrs. commissioners.

In *Somerset*, at the house of John Webster—Wm. G. Elder, James Carson and Jacob Blucher, Esqrs. commissioners.

In *Pittsburgh*, at the house of Wm. Morrow—Thos. Cromwell, Geo. Sutton, James R. Butler and John M. Snowden, commissioners.

In *Stoystown*, at the house of George Graham—George Graham, John Denniston and —— Lehmer, Esq. Commissioners.

In *Bedford*, at the house of —— Dillon—Henry Woods, Esq. Doctor John Anderson, and Josiah Espy, commissioners.

J. B. ALEXANDER,
President.
MICHAEL P. CASSILLY,
Secretary.
Nov. 19, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday, the 10th day of December next,

All the right, title and interest of *William Nickle*, in and to a Tract of three hundred and eighty-three acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Robinson township, bounded by lands of William Marks, Thomas M'Millan, George Matthews, Audley M'Farland, William Brown, and others, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fences, and thereon is erected a shingled house, three cabbins, a barn and stable—at the suit of John Fetterman.

Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of *Thomas Enochs*, in and to a certain half lot or piece of ground, No. 116, in the general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street sixty feet, and extending backwards one hundred and twenty feet, adjoining lots No. 117 and 115, on which is erected a two story brick house, twenty four feet by sixty feet, and other buildings, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and fifty dollars—at the suit of George Holdship.

Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of *Joseph M'Clintock*, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plumb township, in Allegheny county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Huey, widow Johnston, and Joseph Simpson, of which about fifty or sixty acres are cleared, and on which is erected a stone house, log barn and other buildings—at the suit of John M'Donnell.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by
WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, November 23, 1813.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL
Will be given in Cash, for good
Merchantable Barley,

At the Brewery in Liberty street, above Market street; at William Hamilton's Saddlers shop, in Market street, or at James Brown's Bakers shop, in Market street, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1813.

A NEW SONG.

COMPOSED BY DENNIS LOUGHY,
OF PITTSBURGH,

ON the capture of the whole British fleet on Lake Erie, by commodore PERRY, just published and for sale by the author, opposite the bank, in Second street.—Price six cents.

"*You American heroes come listen awhile,*
"*The story I tell you will cause you to smile;*
"*Concerning an action the truth I shall tell,*
"*It was a disaster to Britain befel.*"

GROUND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Penn Street 45 feet, and extending back to the Allegheny river 500 feet. It adjoins the Lot on which William Anderson, brick maker, now lives. The ground is valuable, and well worthy the attention of a man who wishes to settle in Pittsburgh. If not Sold by the 1st of January next, at Private Sale, it will be exposed to Public Sale.

JOHN M'GREGOR.
December 1, 1813.

FROM THE GLEANER.

THE OLIO.

How the People of Franksburgh, became Fashionable, Prosperous and Wretched.

FRANKSBURGH, you must know, has lately become a place of fashionable resort. How changed! There came to the village a few years ago, a man who had been largely in business in Baltimore as a Merchant Barber. Disgusted with his situation in London, he had run-away from his master at the age of 18—arrived at Baltimore, and set up as an adept at the raisor and puff "Direct from London." His shop was rigg'd up in great style near Gadsby's; he kept his gig—drove tandem—talked politics, and attracted to his shop half the fops in the city, and of course had a good deal of custom. Unfortunately for Franksburgh, if not for him, he lived rather too fast, broke and retired to our humble and happy village, bringing with him a lady with whom he had contracted an intamacy in Baltimore.

At Franksburgh we had no need of a Barber. Every man shaved himself; and essences and pomatums were entirely unknown. But Wm. H. Callender, had seen too much of the world to be ignorant of the way to distinction. He declared on his first visit that he travelled merely for amusement, but as he liked the situation he would remain through the summer. During his stay he purchased a small farm, rudely situated on the borders of the village, and instantly gave out that he had discovered a mineral spring, possessing the most unheard of, and of course the most excellent properties. A dirty little run of water, formerly a deer lick, and a little impregnated with Iron, sickening to the taste, and of as much medical use as a horse-pond, was instantly metamorphosed into the "*Chalybeate spring of Franksburgh*," salutary in its influence to all persons in all disorders; curing dropsy, consumption, gravel, asthma, and "all the ills that flesh is heir to." An account was immediately written in the most pompous style, describing the qualities of the "*Chalybeate Spring*," which was published in the nearest Gazette, and the printer paid for marking round the essay on each of the papers sent to the different printers, to induce them to republish it.

W. H. Callender, with the least possible delay, erected a large Hotel at the Spring, and you would have been astonished to see the number of invalids that immediately resorted to Franksburgh, in search after health. The patients appeared from their big bellies and red cheeks, principally to be affected with dropsy and fever. And it was said that 4 out of 5, drank more brandy than hore hound, and took larger potations of whisky than of Chalybeate waters. But it was whispered, that my lord Calender, to prevent any doubt existing of the efficacy of his water, deposited, now and then, half a dozen of pounds of glauber salts, in the spring, and a corpulent old lady, who had drank rather too freely before breakfast, it was well ascertained, was obliged to retreat from the fountain in no enviable plight.

Money, it is true, circulated briskly in Franksburgh. Most people were delighted with the prosperity of the place; but old Capt. Freeman and the parson shook their heads and said it would come to no good.

The next year brought a new and larger concourse of people to the springs.—By this time 3 new Taverns were set up, and 4 new physicians had arrived, each of whom had taken up the business of his own head, and of course was considered uncommonly skilful; and each had brot' an assortment of the most efficacious patent medicines. One advertised "Worm destroying Lozenges." Half the mothers in the village immediately conceited that their little ones had worms. Hundreds of boxes were bought, and alass the day! for the poor children. They were physicked for worms until 1-4 part of the population under 4 years old were sent to their long homes. Another had a "Specefic" for all sorts of disorders: No disease could exist but it would remove; a dozen depositions were published of its perfect cure in cases deemed by the faculty absolutely incurable. Every body ran to buy. The sexton had a harvest, and many of our most respectable people, of very tolerable health and stamina, yielded up the ghost, in search after cures for imaginary illness. Spurious medicines were at length feigned to have been introduced, and the public cautioned to beware of imposition, as no *Detergent—Vegetable Specific—Antibillious Pills, or Balsamic Preventive* was genuine unless the directions were subscribed by the proprietor.

Hundreds purchased, great numbers were sick, and many died. But then the place flourished and money was plenty. To these succeeded *Lip salves and Indian lotions* to beautify the skin. Such washing and ointing spoiled the complexions of half the girls in Franksburgh. For my part I wished my lord Calender fairly at Baltimore or Bedlam.

But this was only half the evil. Du-

ring the summer a strolling set of mongrel play-acters must come among us, invited by the hotel keeper and his boarders. All the wives and daughters of our citizens must of course go. How fine! In front of the stage was painted. "*The end virtue—The means pleasure.*" Who but a cynic could object? Scores of people bought tickets, who had much better have paid their debts, or laid out the money in schooling their children.—To be sure the actresses looked charmingly! Their bosoms all bare, and then their corsets gave them so elegant a shape and seemed to alter the course of nature and to press out bosoms from their shoulder blades. The girls must of course follow the fashion; how many of them were ruined by it I cannot tell, but some of the loveliest girls in Franksburgh were led into the practice of twisting themselves with these modern instruments of fashionable torture, till the rose left their cheeks, and 4 of the sweetest were murdered by them.

Whether the morals of many were corrupted or not, I cannot say, but one thing was certain. In less than a year from the appearance of Miss Amelia Hopeton, in men's apparel in "Little Pickle," 3 children were born in Franksburgh, without fathers, a circumstance without a parallel in the whole history of the vallage.

Alas! poor Franksburgh.

STATE OF VERMONT.

By His Excellency
MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQ
Governor, Captain-General & Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont, a

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state, has been ordered from our frontiers for the defence of a neighbouring state: And, whereas it further appears, to the extreme regret of the captain-general, that a part of the militia of said brigade have been placed under the command, and at the disposal of an officer of the U. S. out of the jurisdiction or controul of the Executive of this state, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister state, fully competent to all the purposes of self defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left in a measure, unprotected, and the peaceable good citizens thereof, are put in great jeopardy, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy: And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature, are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore, to the end, that these great evils may be provided against, and as far as may be prevented for the future:

Be It Known, That such portion of the militia of said third brigade, in said third division, as may be now doing duty, in the state of New York, or elsewhere beyond the limits of this state, both officers and men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the captain-general and commander in chief of the militia of the state of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the orders of brig. gen. Jacob Davis, who is appointed by the legislature of this state, to the command of said brigade.

And the said brig. gen. Davis is hereby ordered and directed, forthwith, to see that the militia of his said brigade, be completely armed and equipped, as the law directs, and holden in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the frontiers, and in case of actual invasion, without further orders, to march with his said brigade, to act, either in co-operation with the troops of the U. S. or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory and in protecting the good citizens of this state from their ravages or hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be depricated, it is hoped and expected, that every citizen without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, and that the only rallying word will be "OUR COUNTRY."

Feeling as the captain-general does, the weight of responsibility, which rests upon him with regard to the constitutional duties of the militia, and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so imminently exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions, and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow citizens, and by the constitution of this and the U. S. without an unequivocal declaration, that in his opinion, the military strength and resources of this state, must be reserved for its own defence and protection exclusively, excepting in cases provided for, by the constitution of the U. S. and then, under orders derived only from the commander in chief.

Given under my hand at Mont-Pelier, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and of the Independence of the U. S. the thirty-eighth.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

By His Excellency's Command,
SAMUEL SWIFT, *Secretary.*

THE VERMONT MILITIA.

Cantonment, Plattsburgh, Nov. 15, 1813.

To His Excellency,
MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQ
Governor, Captain-General & Commander in Chief, in and over the state of Vermont.

SIR,

A most novel and extraordinary proclamation from your Excellency, "ordering and directing such proportion of the Militia of the third brigade in the third division of the militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the state of New York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residence," has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said brigade. A measure so unexampled, requires we should state to your Excellency, the reasons which induce us absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your Excellency's proclamation. With due deference to your Excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the U. S. it becomes our duty, when required to march to the defence of any section of the Union. We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens or soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederacy of states. We further conceive, that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your Excellency's power over us as Governor of the state of Vermont, is suspended.

If it is true, as your Excellency states that, "we are out of the jurisdiction, or controul of the Executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your Excellency derives the right, or presumes to exercise the power of ordering us to return from the service in which we are now engaged? If we are legally ordered into the service of the U. S. your Excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it, is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case, we cannot perceive the right your excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your Excellency, that we shall not obey your Excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until we are legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our Country, will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the Governor and Captain-General of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your Excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, and to the public, require that we should expose to the world, the motives which produced, and the objects which were intended to be accomplished by such an extraordinary proclamation. We shall take the liberty to state to your Excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject.

We consider your proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service, inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights as to believe you have authority to command them in their present situation, or so abandoned as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of Executive authority, issued from the worst of motives, to effect the basest purposes. It is in our opinion, a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot perceive what other object your Excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny and sedition among the soldiers, and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages to which they are entitled for their patriotic services.

We have however the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that although your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers by your agent delegated for that purpose, they have failed to produce the intended effect, and altho' it may appear incredible to your Excellency, even soldiers, have discernment sufficient to perceive, that the proclamation of a governor when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, inoffensive and nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of his folly.

Before we conclude, we feel ourselves in justice, bound to declare, that a knowledge of your Excellency's character induces us to believe, that the folly and infamy of the proclamation to which your Excellency has put your signature, is not wholly to be attributed to your Excellency, but chiefly to the civil advisers, with whom we believe your Excellency is unhappily encompassed. We are with due respect your Exc's ob't sevt.

Signed, by Luther Dixon, Lt. Col. and others.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *December* 10, 1813.

DIED, on Wednesday the 1st inst. in the 27th year of his age, Lieut. JOSEPH F. SMITH, of the United States Navy. On the Friday following, his remains were interred with military honours, in the first Presbyterian burial ground, attended by the Officers of the U. S. Army at Fort Fayette, and the principal inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

Lieut. Smith was a valuable and promising young officer, who had acquired considerable reputation in the service of his country. At the capture of York and Fort George in Upper Canada, during the last summer, he commanded the sloop Asp, under Com. Chauncey, and at the subsequent victory obtained by Capt. Perry on Lake Erie, he acted as first lieutenant of the brig Niagara. In these different actions, he was conspicuous for bravery and good conduct.—Having suffered much in health for some months, it became necessary for him to seek for its restoration, in the bosom of his relations at Baltimore. He had commenced his journey from Erie, with this object in view, when alas! it was decreed by Providence, that his pleasing hopes should not be realized, and that he should die in a land of strangers.

His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of this commonwealth, has issued a general order, under date of Oct. 29, directed to Wm. Duncan, Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Militia, in which he says:

"Whilst it affords the commander in chief high gratification to say that those of the militia of Pennsylvania who performed the service required in the field against a malignant foe, deserve well of their country; a respect for the military reputation of the militia, commands, on the other hand a strict enforcement of the laws, making penal a refusal to march, or punishing desertion. Under these impressions, I do order that you immediately direct the several brigade Inspectors, from whose brigades as well volunteers as drafted militia were ordered for the service of the U. S. agreeably to the several requisitions from those who administer that government, under the general orders by the commander in chief, dated respectively of May 12th, 1812. August 25th, 1812. September 5th, 1812. March 20th, 1813, and of April 5th, 1813, that they severally and respectively institute prosecutions against as well those of the militia who were delinquent in not marching, as against those who, after having marched, deserted the service; and that the respective presiding officers of courts martial certify and report, without delay, the fines assessed, and on whom, to the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania."

Extracts from the Laws respecting

INTERNAL DUTIES.

Every person owning a Carriage, for conveyance of persons, shall, in the month of January make true return of each, in writing, with the description and denomination thereof, to the Collector for this district, at such place as the Collector shall hereafter specify, under a forfeiture of 25 per cent.

Every person, who on the first of Jan. next, shall make use of any implements, for distillation, or intend to use the same, shall before the said day, apply for and obtain a licence from the Collector for using said implements; for any time, from two weeks to a year, under the forfeiture of $ 100, with double the amount of duties, the one half to be paid to the person informing upon such delinquent.

Every person who shall deal in the selling of any goods, wares or merchandize, excepting of the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. S. or such as are sold by the importer thereof. All persons dealing in the selling of wines in a less quantity than 30 gallons, in spirits in less quantity than 10 gallons at any one time: (Except physicians, surgeons, apothecaries and chymists in their professions,) shall before the 1st day of Jan. 1814, apply for and obtain a licence from the collector, under the penalty of $150 in addition to the price of licence.

All promisary notes payable either to bearer, or order, issued by any of the banks, either incorporated or not incorporated, unless there be an exemption, by entering into a composition with the Secretary of the Treasury. And all bonds, obligations and promissory notes not issued by any bank as aforesaid, discounted by any such bank, and all foreign and inland bills of exchange above $ 50, shall be written upon paper bearing the graduated stamp according to the respective sums, under the penalty of $ 100, and in case of a clerk or person in a public office $ 500, and such instrument shall not be given in evidence in any court of the U. S. or any other. The one half of the forfeiture to the person informing.

The law makes it necessary in some of these cases, for the collector to attend at one or more of the most convenient places in each county.

At a meeting of the Humane Society of Pittsburgh on the first Monday of November, 1813, the following resolution was adopted:

On motion, resolved, That the Revd. Messrs. John Taylor, Robert Bruce, and Francis Herron, be appointed a committee to have published in the public papers of this Borough, and in handbills, the limits of the respective wards, with the members of the committee of each ward, for the purpose of giving publicity to the objects of the society, and soliciting the attention of the citizens to these important objects; and also, for the purpose of directing persons making application for relief to the ways and means in which they are to apply, by making known their circumstances to any one or more of the committee, in whose ward they live.

The committee, in addressing their fellow citizens agreeably to the foregoing resolution, apprehend, that it will be sufficient to arrest the attention and draw forth the benevolent and charitable feelings and actions of the humane, to state, that a society has been organized in this Borough for the important objects of alleviating the distresses of the poor, supplying the wants of the hungry, the naked, and the aged, and administering comfort to the widow, the orphan, and the sick. These are duties of the first magnitude relative to suffering humanity; nor ought any, who are in comfortable circumstances, to plead an exemption from contributing their mite to alleviate the distresses of their fellow creatures.

The society will thankfully receive, and publicly acknowledge any donations of money, apparel, food or fuel, and will consider themselves responsible for the proper appropriation. Much might be done for cloathing the naked by preserving and forwarding to the different committees the *half-worn* apparel of gentlemen and ladies—for feeding the hungry, by ascertaining where they could be directed for partaking of the crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich, and for warming the shivering limbs by furnishing fuel for the indigent.

The committee shall only further add, in behalf of the society, that "to love our neighbour as ourselves"—"to do unto others as we would wish and have others do unto us—to feed the hungry, cloath the naked, and relieve the distressed," are social duties enjoined by our holy religion, and cannot therefore be dispensed with, without incurring criminality and turning a deaf ear to the cries of the poor and the needy. The co-operation of all our fellow citizens are therefore invited and solicited to carry into complete effect the objects of the society, for without your concurrence and liberality, we can do but little, but with them, we hope, we shall be able to do much for alleviating the necessities of the indigent.

JOHN TAYLOR,
ROBERT BRUCE.
FRANCIS HERRON.

Monongahela Ward.—W. Mason, J. Johnston, R. Patterson, John Semple, William Woods, and Rev. J. Taylor.

Point Ward.—Thomas Perkins, Geo Boggs, Rev. F. Herron, Jas. Lea, Rees E. Fleeson, and John Scull.

Grant Ward.—Rev. Thomas Hunt, John Hannen, Edward Goudy, James B. Clow, Rev. R. Bruce, and J. Rosberg.

Allegheny Ward.—William Hays, P. Anderson, James Irwin, Nathaniel Irish, J. Brown, and M. Evans.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM GEN. WILKINSON TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Head-Quarters, French Mills, adjoining the province of Lower Canada, November 16.

SIR,—I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter, for the particulars of the movements of the corps under my command, down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavour to exert my enfeebled mind to detail to you the more striking and important incidents which have ensued my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of lake Ontario, on the 3d inst.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung on my rear, and in concert with a heavy galley, and a few gun boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was strongly tempted to halt, turn about and put an end to his teazing; but alas! I was confined to my bed; Major General Lewis was too ill for any active exertion; and above all, I did not dare suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government. I had written Maj. Gen. Hampton on the 6th inst. by his Adjt. Gen Col. King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable had I lost sight of this object a moment, as I deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus, while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the coast was lined by musquetry in front at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of the Longue Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the inclosed order was issued. Gen. Brown marched agreeably to order, and about noon we were apprized, by the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galley and gun-boats approached our flotilla, and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing between the advanced parties. But by this time, in consequence of disembarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that our pilots did not dare enter the Saut, (eight miles a continued rapid) and therefore we fell down about 3 miles and came too for the night. Early the next morning, every thing was in readiness for motion; but having received no intelligence from Gen. Brown, I was still delayed, as sound caution prescribed I should learn the result of his affair, before I committed the flotilla to the Saut. At half past ten o'clock, A. M. an officer of dragoons arrived with a letter, in which the General informed me he had forced the enemy, and would reach the foot of the Saut early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to sail, at which instant the enemy's gun-boats appeared, and began to throw shot among us. Information was brought at the same time, from Brig. Gen. Boyd, that the enemy's troops were advancing in column—I immediately sent orders to him to attack them; this report was soon contradicted. Their gun-boats continued to scratch us, and a variety of reports of their movements and counter-movements were brought to me in succession; which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack, when it could be done to the greatest advantage, and therefore I resolved to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent by that distinguished officer, Col. Swift, of the engineers, to Brig. Gen. Boyd, to unite the detachments of his command assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, composed of men of his own, Covington's and Swartwout's brigades, into three columns, to march upon the enemy, and flank them if possible, and take their artillery. The action soon after commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and spirited, and, with occasional pauses, not surpassed with great vivacity, in open space or fair combat, for upwards of two and a half hours—the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It is impossible to say with accuracy, what was our number on the field—because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats to render safe the passage of the Saut. Gens. Covington and Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from their respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by Brig. Gen. Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground. Our force engaged might have reached sixteen or seventeen hundred men, but actually did not exceed eighteen hundred: that of the enemy was estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand, but did not probably amount to more than fifteen or sixteen hundred—consisting, as I am informed, of detachments from the 19th, 30th, and 10th regiments of the line; with three companies of the Voltigeur and Glengary corps, and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

It would be presumption in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of this affair, which certainly reflects high honor on the valor of the American soldier, as no examples can be produced of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and a half, without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists. But, sir, the information I now give you, is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict, for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded. The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of Sept. on my journey to Fort George, has, with a few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since, and the moment of this action, I was confined to my bed and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to set on my horse, or move ten paces without assistance.

I must, however, be pardoned for here passing on your time, a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by the instructions of his government and the most solemn obligations of duty to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means; because, this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted; the first, by duties equally imperious, to retard, and if possible, prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose! The British commander, having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honors of the day. The battle fluctuated and triumph seemed, at different times, inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy was at first forced back more than a mile, and, though they never regained the ground that they lost, their stand was permanent, and their charges resolute. Amidst these charges and near the close of the contest were a field piece by the fall of the officer who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade or a review. This was Lt. Smith of the light artillery, who in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having been, and our troops being again formed in battalion, front to front, and the firing having ceased on both sides, we rest

our position on the bank of the river, and the infantry being much fatigued, the whole were re-embarked and proceeded down the river without further annoyance from the enemy or their gunbosts, while the dragoons, with five pieces of light artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation.

It is due to his rank, to his worth and his services, that I should make particular mention of Brig. Gen. Covington who received a mortal wound directly through the body while animating his men and leading them to the charge. He fell, where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

The next morning the flotilla passed through the Sault and joined that excellent officer Brig. Gen. Brown, at Barnhart's, near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and wait my arrival, and where I confidently expected to hear of Maj. Gen. Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, Col. Atkinson, the inspector general of the division under Major Gen. Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable mortification and surprise he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal.—This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers and the colonel commanding the elite, the chief engineer, and the adjutant general, who unanimously gave it as their opinion, that "the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season, and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore, for taking up winter quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters."

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions, (which had been reduced by the act of God) because that of our meat had been increased 2 days, and our bread had been reduced only 2 days, and because we could, in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy; but because the loss of the division under Major General Hampton, weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures or movements of moment, I have taken the opinions of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

I remained on the Canada shore until the next day, without seeing or hearing from the "powerful force" of the enemy in our neighbourhood, and the same day reached this position with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are 50 or 60 miles on the march.

You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th inst. which shall soon be followed by a particular return, in which a just regard will be paid to individual merits. The dead rest in honor, and the wounded bled for their country and deserve its gratitude.

With perfect respect.

I have the honor to be, sir,
your obt. humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter of the 15th November, from General Wilkinson.

"It is a fact, for which I am authorsed to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month, the British garrison of Montreal, consisted solely of 100 marines and 200 sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. We have, with the provision here and that left at Chateaugay, about forty day's subsistence, to which I shall add thirty more."

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

Return of the killed and wounded of a detachment of the Army of the U. S. descending the St. Lawrence river, under the command of Major Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, in an action fought at Widiamsburgh, in Upper Canada, on the 11th of Nov. 1813.

KILLED.

Subalterns 2, serg'ts 7, corp'ls 3, musicians 1, privates 88—total 102.

WOUNDED.

Brig. gen. 1, assistant adj't gen 1, aid-de-camp 1, col 1, major 1, capts. 5, subalterns 6, sergeants 9, corporals 13, musicians 1, privates 198—total 237.

Total, killed and wounded, 339.

Names of the Commissioned Officers, killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Lieut. W. W. Smith, of the Light Artillery.
David Hunter, of the 12th infantry.
Edward Olmstead, do do

WOUNDED.

Brig. gen. Leonard Covington, mortally, (since dead.)
Maj. Talbot Chambers, assistant adj. gen. slightly.
Major D. Noon, aid-de-camp to brig. gen. Swartwout, slightly.
Col. J. P. Preston, of the 23d regt. infantry, severely, his right thigh fractured.
Maj. W. Cummings, 8th regt. severely.
Capt. E. Foster, 9th do slightly.
D. S. Townsend,* do do severely.
M. Myers, 13th do do
Jno. Campbell, do do slightly.
J. B. Murdock, 26th do do
Lieut. W. S. Heaton, 11th do severely.
John Wiliams, 13th do slightly.
John Lynch,* 14th do severely.
Peter Pelham,* 21st do severely.
Jas. D. Brown, 25th do slightly.
A. C. Crary, do do severely,

in the skirmish the day before the action.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Military district No. 9,
French Mills, November, 1813.

(Signed) T. .B WALBACK.
Adjutant General.

N. B. Col. Preston commanded the 13th regt. of infantry during the action; and Major Cummings did duty with the 13th regt. infantry in the action.

*Taken prisoner.

FROM GENERAL WILKINSON TO GENERAL HAMPTON.

Head Quarters of the Army, 7 miles above Ogdensburgh, Nov. 6, 1813,
(in the evening.)

SIR—I addressed you at the special instance of the Secretary of War, who by bad roads, worse weather and ill health, was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington from Antwerp on the 29th ult.

I am destined and determined on the attack on Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprize, the division under your command must co-operate with the troops under my immediate orders; the point of rendezvous is the circumstance of greatest interest to the issue of this operation, and the distance which seperates us, and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or route by which you must march, makes it necessary that your own judgement should determine the point; to assist you in making the soundest determination, and to take the most prompt and effectual measure, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation in some respects of first importance. I shall pass Prescott to night, because the stage of the season will not allow me 3 days to take it, shall cross the cavalry at Hamilton, which will not require a day, I shall press forward and break down every obstruction to this river with Grand river, there to cross the Isle Perrot, and with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel & thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island at about 20 miles from the City; after which our artillery, bayonets and swords must secure our triumph or procure for us honourable graves.

Inclosed you have a memorandum of field and battery train, pretty well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own, but we are deficient in loose powder and musket cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found.

On the subject of provisions I wish I could give a favorable information; our whole stores of bread may be computed at about 15 days, and our meat at 20. In speaking on this subject to the Secretary of War, he informed me ample magazines were laid upon lake Champlain, & therefore I must request of you to order forward 2 or 3 month's supply, by the safest route, in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my Gen. officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition; and they also agree in opinion, that if you are not in force to face the enemy, you should meet us at St. Regis or its vicinity.

I should expect to hear from, if not see you, at that place on the 9th.

And have the honor to be, respectfully you ob't humble sevt.

JAS. WILKINSON.

Maj. Gen. Hampton.

FROM GENERAL HAMPTON TO GENERAL WILKINSON.

Head Quarters, Four Corners, Nov. 8, 1813.

SIR—I had the honor to receive at a late hour last evening, by Col. King, your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of reponsibility it imposed of deciding upon the means of our co-operation. The idea suggested as the opinion of your officers, of effecting a junction at St. Regis was most pleasing, as being most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provisions. Col. Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back; and when I reflected that in throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that by throwing myself back on my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Coghnawaga, or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success, than by the junction at St. Regis. The way is in many places blockaded & abatted, and the road impracticable for wheel carriages during winter, but by the employment of pack horses, if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your starving. I have ascertained and witnessed that the plan of the enemy is to burn and consume every thing in our advance.—My troops and other means will be described to you by Col. Atkinson. Besides the rawness and sickliness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign, in the late snows and bad weather, and are sadly dispirited and fallen off; but upon the subject I must refer you to Col. Atkinson.

With these means—what can be accomplished by human exertion I will attempt—With a mind devoted to the general objects of the campaign.

I have the honor to be.
very respectfully, Sir,
your most obdt. servt.
(Signed) W. HAMPTON.
His Ex. Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson

GEN. WILKINSON TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.

Head Quarters, French Mills, Nov. 13, 1813.

SIR—I beg this may be considered as an appendage to my official communication respecting the action of the 11th inst. I last evening received the enclosed information, the result of the examination of sundry prisoners taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers who were in the engagement. This goes to prove, that altho' the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to route the enemy, they were beaten, the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding, after it had been discharged 15 or 20 times. I have also learned, from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded 500 killed and wounded. The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communication, as it appears it was the 89th, and not the 84th British regt. which was engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action of the 11th, what, from my extreme indisposition, I have omitted. Having received information late in the day that the contest had become some what dubious, I ordered up a reserve of 600 men, whom I had directed to stand by their arms under Lt Col. Upham, who gallantly led them into the action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your ob't sevt

JAS. WILKINSON.

Hon. Jno. Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Statement of the strength of the enemy in the action of Nov. 11, 1813, *on Ketler's field, in Williamsburg, in U. Canada, founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners taken on the field of battle.*

Of the 89th regt.	760	
49th do	450	
Voltiguers	270	
Glengary's	80	one company.
Of the 100th regt.	40	a detachment from Prescott.
Canadian Fencibles	220	
Indians	40	
Incorporated militia	360	
	2170	

Four pieces of mounted Artillery, and 7 gun boats, one mounting a 24 pounder.

I certify that the above statement is correct, agreeably to the statement of the above mentioned prisoners

I. JOHNSON, *Insp. gen. 2d division.*
H. Q. French Mills, Nov. 16, 1813.

ALBANY REGISTER-OFFICE, Nov. 23

"By late accounts from the northern army, it appears that the expedition against Montreal, has TOTALLY FAILED! after a smart engagement between the rear of Gen. Wilkinson's army, and a large Canadian force, in which the loss was severe on both sides. Wilkinson's army has gone into winter quarters at the French Mills, and several officers, in disgust, have resigned their commissions.

"The second campaign is now bro't to a close. The immense number of American lives that have been foolishly lost and squandered, fills every feeling heart—but the distress and sufferings of that portion which have survived the disgrace of their country defies description. On the first day of October, Gen. Hampton had under his command more than 5000 brave soldiers, in fine condition; on the 16th of November there was not 2500 fit for duty. Wilkinson on the 1st of November had 7500, on the 15th of the same month he could not muster 4000 in condition to take the field. Why and wherefore all this has happened the public is left to discover. Imposition has succeeded imposition, and infamy have followed each other in such rapid succession, that the most vivid imagination is incapable of tracing the various sources from whence all these evils have proceeded.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 27.

Melancholy Prospect.—Gov. Hawkins has received a letter from Gen. Thomas Pinckney, dated the 11th inst. containing an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of War, directing Gen. Pinckney to cause every possible preparation to be made to repel an expected attack by the the British on our southern coasts. Gen. Pinckney is particularly instructed to attend to the defence of Charleston Wilmington and Savannah. The Secretary of War informs Gen. Pinckney that, from information just received from Halifax, it is believed, the British have made every preparation for the attack.—*Raleigh Star.*

Extract of a letter from Albany, by the Steam Boat.

"I am informed by a gentleman from Plattsburgh that contractors have been offering a bounty of 50 dollars a piece (in addition to their stated pay) for every team that can be had to go to St. Regis to carry provisions (I presume,) as it is well known our army had but fifteen days provisions with them when they left Grenadier Island on the 1st inst."

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) *Nov.* 17.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Mr. Thomas H. Fletcher, of this town, has just arrived from Gen. Jackson's army, and states, that on the evening of the 7th inst. Gen. Jackson received intelligence that a large body of Indians were besieging a fort of friendly Indians, situated about 30 miles below the Ten Islands of Coosee river. At 12 o'clock that night, a detachment of the army, (2000 strong) took up the line of march, and arrived at the Fort about 7 o'clock on the 9th.

The action was brought on by Capts. Deadrick's, Caperton's and Bledsoe's companies. The advance was led on by Col. Carroll, in handsome style. The Indians were totally routed—in half an hour the pursuit commenced, which continued an hour and an half longer. Of the enemy 275 were found dead on the ground, though many more were certainly killed. The battle field was very large, and entirely covered with grass—of course many were killed who could not be found.

We had 15 killed and 84 wounded, generally slightly. The Indian force was 1100 at least. Gen. Jackson commanded in person. Provisions are scarce in camp—it is tho't that if the army had 10 days provisions on hand after the battle of Tallegeda, the Creek war would have terminated in that time. The battle was fought only 20 miles from the Hickory ground. Mr. Fletcher was the bearer of a stand of colors taken from the enemy, bearing the Spanish cross Col. Lauderdale of the cavalry is wounded in the leg; Colonel M'Crory left arm is broke; Col. Pillow shot through the body; Major Richard Boyd's right arm broke.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

AT a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, held at the house of John M'Masters, on Saturday the 4th December, 1813, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to the legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, for making a turnpike road from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh;

Gen. JOHN WILKINS, *Chairman.*
E. PENTLAND, *Secretary.*

The object of the meeting having been stated, and information given, that the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, equally anxious for the promotion of the public welfare, had already appointed a committee, to confer with the inhabitants of Allegheny county, on the subject:—It was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed, to meet the committee chosen by the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, to confer on the best mode to be adopted for carrying into effect the object of the meeting.

Whereupon, *Resolved*, That Dunning M'Nair, William Steele, John Irwin, (of Plumb) William M'Candless and E. Pentland, compose the said committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Gazette, Commonwealth, and Mercury.

JOHN WILKINS, *Chairman.*
Attest.
E. PENTLAND, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are particularly requested to meet at the house of John M'Masters, in the Diamond, on Saturday Evening next, (11th inst.) precisely at six o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration matters relating to their general interest.

December 7, 1813.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,
South east end of Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

HAS just received a large and elegant assortment of *Superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings*, and *Double Mill'd Cloths*, and a general assortment of *Vestcoatings*, and all other articles suitable for men's cloathing, all of which were selected with judgment, both as to quality and colours, and he presumes are superior to any in the market.

N. B. I wish to employ six or eight Journeymen, and would take two or three Apprentices, from 12 to 16 years of age.

December 9, 1813.

Victory on Lake Erie.

MURRY, DRAPER, FAIRMAN, & CO. and JAMES WEBSTER, of Philadelphia, will shortly issue proposals for publishing by subscription,

TWO ENGRAVINGS,

Of the late Naval Victory on Lake Erie.

They sent an Artist to obtain authentic information and to make the necessary drawings; in this he was politely assisted by Com. *Perry*, who had the goodness to call a meeting of the officers of the fleet, for the express purpose of determining on the most important points of action, and furnishing sketches of the same.

The Artist has returned, and the sketches and documents which he procured are now in the hands of two distinguished painters, who have undertaken to execute *Two Highly Finished Pictures*, of the most important scenes in that brilliant and unparalleled achievement.

November 25, 1813.

"Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania."

AGREEABLY to the Articles of Association, as published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Mercury, the Commissioners therein named for the Borough of Pittsburgh will open Books of Subscription for the Capital Stock of said Association, at the house of William Morrow, corner of Wood and Fourth Street, on Monday next, the 13th inst.

December 9, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will not be accountable for any debts or engagements of RICHARD K. DOWLING.

GEORGE COCHRAN, *of Richard.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1813.

WANTS a situation in a respectable family, a young Woman to take charge of Children, or Sew, or would have no objection to assist in the light work of the family.

A line addressed E. B. and left at this Office, will be attended to. *Dec.* 6, 1813.

Knoblewgh & Amberson

RETURN their sincere thanks for former custom, and respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand in Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street, nearly opposite Major Stewart's, and at their old stand in Water street, between Market and Wood Streets, a large and handsome assortment of

MADE UP CLOTHING,

of all kinds, which they will sell low for cash. They also have a handsome assortment of Cloths, Waistcoating, Velvets and Cords. Those that will favour them with their custom, shall have it done in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. *Dec.* 2, 1813.

A handsome Farm,

TO BE RENTED.

ON the 31st day of this month, at one o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder, situate in Allegheny county, about two miles above Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, now in the tenure of Benjamin Hains, and to be entered on the first of April next.

Attendance will be given by
JAMES MILLER, *Guardian to Jacob Millerson.*

December 9, 1813;

Bosler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

30 *Tons Pig Lead.*
Patent Shot & Bar Lead.
Coffee in Barrels & Tierces.
Pepper in ditto.
Swedish Tub Steel, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813. *tfq*

DRY GOODS.

WM. RICHARDSON, & CO.

Market Street, one door below the corner of Third Street, Pittsburgh,
Have just received a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, cassimers, Bedford cords, stockinganett, velvets and cords, coatings, flushings, swanskin, flannels, forrest cloths, plains, swansdown, toilenett and fancy vestings, India muslins, Irish linnen, hosiery, gilt and plated buttons, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.

December 1, 1813. tfq.

BRADLEY & BUTLER,

TAYLORS,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the publick in general, that they have taken the shop formerly occupied by Doct. Lewis, in Market street between Front and Water streets, where they intend carrying on the *TAYLORING BUSINESS*, in all its branches. From a perfect knowledge of their profession, added to their assiduity and attention, they hope to merit a share of the publick patronage.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30.

JOHN GORMAN, & CO.

TENDER their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and fellow citizens, who so promptly attended the alarming fire, at the Brewery, on Friday last, and by whose great exertions, the flames were extinguished without any loss, than that of a small frame house in which the office was kept. The Books, papers, &c. were all removed at the instant the fire appeared.

Monongahela Brewery, Nov. 30.

N. B. Barley purchased as usual.—Five shillings per bushel given in Cash.

Reedmakers, Take Notice.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 40,000 Rods best Mississippi CANE, at reasonable price; also, 200 Barrels Kenawa SALT, on a credit of 3 or 4 months. He solicits all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JAMES GRAY, *corner of Liberty and Front Streets.*
Pittsburgh, November 19, 1813. 8t

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic compiaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woolen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose

Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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The Putsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813 tf

CASH FOR GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY FIVE CENTS per bushel will be given for Wheat—Fifty-six Cents for Corn—and Sixty-eight Cents for Rye.—Oats will also be purchased by the quantity.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill,
November 22, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy*

LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2,

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company.

August 6th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damak silks shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store, corner of Wood and Front Streets,

Has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidney ville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT & SHOE STORE

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Trussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, jun. ch'f cl'k.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Peebles, Tweedy. & Co

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of

HATS,

AND

HAT TRIMMINGS.

AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Castoretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a neat assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bow-string's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, galloons, hat banding &c.

From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.

*** Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

ROBERT PEEBLES.
REUBEN TWEEDY.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.

*** R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, distinct from the above concern.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.